Fertile leaves longer than the barren, like them ſimply pinnate, and of the ſame general ſhape; ſtem red, brown, and gloſſy.

Lobes on the fertile leaves from fifteen to thirty, longeſt in the middle, gradually ſhorter to the bottom and top of the fertile leaf, of a narrow linear ſhape, parallel, curving much backwards, of a dark gloſſy green above.

Seed veſſels diſpoſed in lines along the edges of the fertile lobes, the lines of equal breadth from one end to the other, at firſt narrow and of a pale green, afterwards brown, and, when the ſeeds are diſcharged, encreaſing ſo as to cover the whole diſk of the lobe, except the middle nerve.

The fertile leaves decay ſoon after the diſcharge of the ſeed; the barren leaves in warm places continue green moſt part of the winter; both are renewed in the ſpring.

Grows about old walls, rocks and rivulets, in woods, by road ſides, and on moors; in Birks wood, near Halifax, abundantly.

Scopoli makes this plant a Struthiopteris, *ſee Flora Carniolica, Ed. Secunda, Tom.* 2, *Pag.* 288, *No.* 1258.

JAMES BOLTON *Filices Britannicae (An History of the British Proper Ferns)* LEEDS, 1785–1790 CHICAGO BOTANIC GARDEN Octavo